

Facility Security Risk Management Assessment Surveys - “WMD”

Facility “WMD” Vulnerability Countermeasures

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Presentation Outline:

- ◆ WMD SRM Site Assessment; 10 Minutes
Countermeasures
- ◆ Questions 5 Minutes

The Terrorist Threat

“Combating Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction”

- ◆ Report to Congress 14 July 1999
- ◆ Commission established Jan. 1998
- ◆ John M. Deutch Chairman
- ◆ Arlen Specter Vice Chairman

Executive Summary:

Most Serious Threats

- ◆ Terrorist use of WMD against U.S./its allies
- ◆ Possession of, manufacturing infrastructure for, WMD by Iran, Iraq, N. Korea, others
- ◆ Diversion of WMD-related weapons, technology, materials, expertise from Russia
- ◆ Transfer of NBC weapons, delivery means and technology by China
- ◆ Destabilizing consequences of WMD programs in Mid-East, South Asia, East Asia

Executive Summary

The Commission believes that an **Effective Capability To Respond** to the use of Nuclear, Chemical, or Biological weapons by states or sub-national groups, whether at home or abroad, **is critical not only in the event of an attack, but also for its deterrent effect.**

The Terrorist Threat

- ◆ **WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction)**

- **Nuclear**
- **Biological**
- **Chemical**

Detection methods: Explosives Vs Chemicals

<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Chemicals</u>
◆ x-ray inspection - yes	no
◆ Vapor detection - yes	yes
◆ Physical inspection- yes	no

Chemical / Biological Threat: Dissemination Methods

- ◆ Release into Building HVAC System
- ◆ Gas cylinders: Internal / External release
- ◆ Stolen Military Airborne / Ground Dispersal Systems
- ◆ Commercial Pesticide Sprayers: Air/Ground
- ◆ UAV's
- ◆ **Dual Threat:** Chemical Agents Combined with Explosive Device

Facility Security Risk Management : WMD Vulnerability

- ◆ **Goal:** Improve Facility Safety and Security against threat of WMD attack.
- ◆ **Objective:** Minimize Consequences of WMD threat. Reduce risk to facility personnel; provide continuity of operations.
- ◆ **How:** Conduct Security Risk Management WMD Site Assessment. Identify and quantify critical assets; identify and evaluate vulnerability; make cost effective recommendations.

Security Risk Management

Process : WMD Site Assessment

- ◆ Identify critical site assets; Identify / link Potential WMD Threats to these assets.
- ◆ Determine / assess degree of critically in terms of how WMD attack would effect site operations. Quantify this assessment.
- ◆ Evaluate existing site WMD counter-measures; effectiveness of physical security
- ◆ Determine major deficiencies and assign risk vulnerability rating.

Security Risk Management

Process: WMD Site Assessment

Based upon Risk Vulnerability rating -

- ◆ a Risk Level will be assigned and -
- ◆ Acceptability of Risk will be determined
- ◆ Countermeasures will be identified to deter and reduce potential effects of WMD attack
- ◆ Recommendations will be made for cost effective implementation.
- ◆ Acceptable Protection Level achievable

Facility WMD Threat Site Assessment

Conduct Facility WMD Survey

- ◆ Operational discussions and survey assist from Facility / Security Managers.
- ◆ Conduct physical WMD security survey
- ◆ Determine Accessibility of:
HVAC/ventilation system; water supply
- ◆ Review site emergency operations plans; consequent management plans; status - availability of WMD emergency equip.

Facility WMD Threat Site Assessment

- ◆ Contact local Emergency Response units: Hazmat; MMST's
- ◆ Contact local FBI: determine latest intel regarding local militant groups.
- ◆ Determine site specific unique architectural, local geographic, or existence of nearby chemical or Hazardous Materials manufacturing or storage facilities.

Protective Actions and Counter-measures: Planning

- ◆ Reliable Threat Intelligence: FBI
- ◆ Incident Response Plan
- ◆ Evacuation Plan
- ◆ Consequence Management Plan

WMD: Countermeasures

- ◆ Improve Physical Security
 - Access Control / Personnel Screening
 - Vehicle / Freight / Package Inspections
 - Increase Standoff Distances
- ◆ Installation of Early Warning System
 - Chemical Agent Detection System in HVAC
- ◆ Installation of HEPA and charcoal filtration system

WMD: Countermeasures (continued)

- ◆ Upgrade WMD Awareness level of Security personnel. Professional training courses in WMD Response and Consequence Management available.
- ◆ Provide Security personnel WMD Protective Equipment
 - masks, suits
 - detectors, monitoring equipment
 - Atropine

WMD: Countermeasures (continued)

- ◆ Establish Haz Mat Response Team
- ◆ Establish regular liaison with local FBI
- ◆ Establish WMD Emer Response Procedures
- ◆ Meet regularly with local Haz Mat units
- ◆ Include WMD Response Training with other Security related training programs.
- ◆ Keep vigilant of unusual activities (people, vehicles, strange incidents) in / around site.

Counter-terrorism Support

FBI: Lead Agency for Incident Response

- ◆ FEMA
- ◆ PHS
- ◆ DoE “NEST” (Nuclear Emergency Search Team)

Counter-terrorism Support (continued)

- ◆ DOD

- U.S. Army TEU (Technical Escort Unit)
- U.S. Marines: CBIRF (Chemical Biological Incident Response Force)

- ◆ CDC (Center Disease Control - Atlanta)

- ◆ EPA

- ◆ American Red Cross

- ◆ **FEMA: Lead agency - Consequence Management)**

WMD: Detection / Personnel Protection Equipment

- ◆ Chemical Agent Detection Equipment
- ◆ Portable Bio Collector (“SpinCon”)
- ◆ Hand Held Assay (HHA) tickets
- ◆ Radiation “Pager” (Gamma detector)
- ◆ “Quick Mask”
- ◆ “TYVEK” Protective Suits

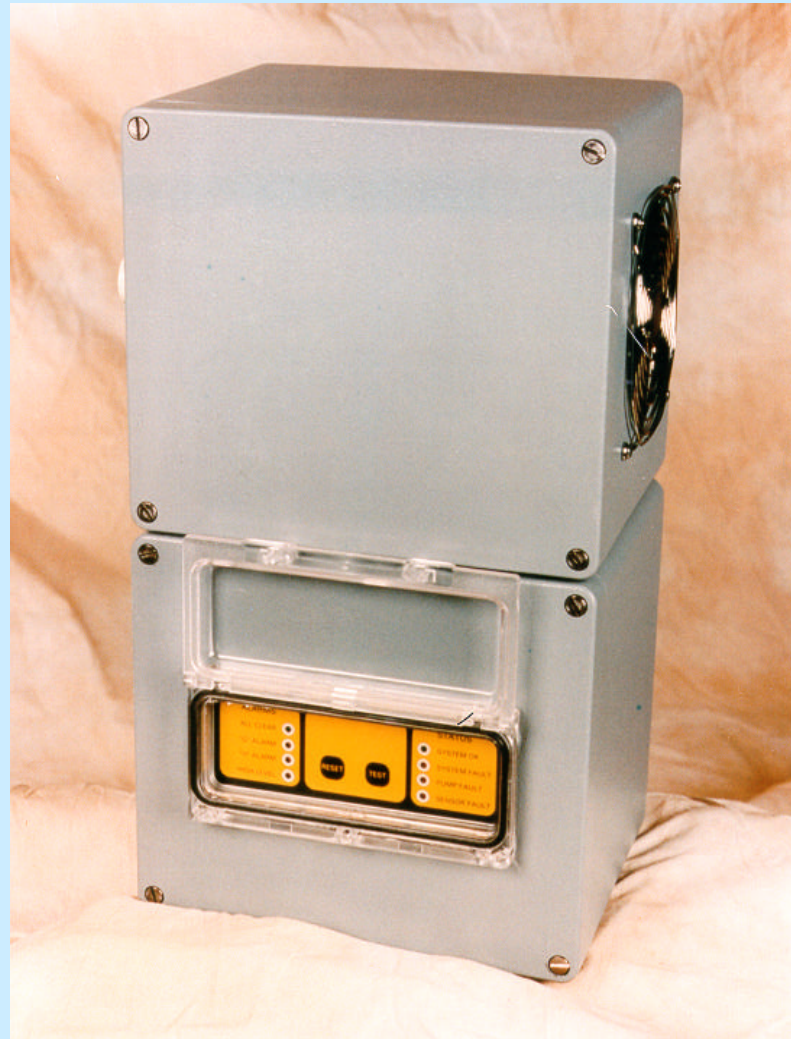
Chemical Agent Monitor (IMS)



MiniCad MK II (“SAW”)



CW Sentry:For Facility/HVAC



Summary

- ◆ **WMD threat is real**
- ◆ **“COTS” equipment is available**
- ◆ **WMD Security Training is available**
- ◆ **Facilities & Transportation Systems are High Threat Targets**